BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

BC Stats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca *Issue: 08-18* *May 2, 2008*

- **Median earnings fell 3.4% between 2000 and 2005**
- **British Columbia's economy expanded 3.1% in 2007**
- **Room revenues advance 0.9% in January**

Census 2006

- **Median earnings among full-time full-year workers in British Columbia dropped 3.4% to $42,230 (in 2005 constant dollars) in 2005 from $43,715 in 2000.** While nurses (+14.7%) and professionals (+12.0%) in health related occupations saw median earnings grow quickly, many other service sector positions, such as those related to food and beverage service (-14.6%) and other sales & service (-14.5%) recorded sharp declines. Despite the recent building boom in the province, median earnings in construction trades have fallen 9.1%. Since 1980, median earnings in British Columbia have tumbled 11.3%, the largest decline recorded in the country.

  While earnings were off, total income has risen. Between 2000 and 2005, median total income of economic families of two or more people in BC increased 1.8%, to $65,787. In contrast, median total income for those not in an economic family, living either alone or with unrelated people, rose nearly three times faster (+5.1%).

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **The gap in median earnings in BC between Canadian-born and recent immigrant workers widened between 2000 and 2005.** In 2000, recent immigrant workers with a university degree earned 51 cents for each dollar earned by a Canadian-born degree-holder. However, by 2005, that ratio had dropped to 48 cents. Among those without a university degree, recent immigrant workers that did not hold a university degree were earning 57 cents on the dollar compared to their Canadian-born counterparts in 2000, but by 2005, this had shrunk to 53 cents.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

The Economy

- **British Columbia's real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 3.1% ($2002, chained) in 2007, the sixth consecutive year that the province's economic growth was higher than the national average (+2.7%).** This economic growth, is only slightly lower than the 3.3% increase registered in 2006. In comparison, Newfoundland and Labrador, largely due to higher levels of oil and gas extraction and surging world market prices, posted a 9.1% advance in economic activity, taking top spot among the provinces in terms of real GDP growth. In Western Canada, Alberta (+3.3%) and Manitoba (+3.3%) both registered slightly higher levels of real GDP growth compared to BC, while Saskatchewan (+2.8%) advanced at a somewhat slower pace.

  Increased consumer and government expenditures on goods and services were the main drivers of BC's economic expansion in 2007. Consumer spending was up 5.6% as a result of strong increases in demand for both durable (+8.9%) and semi-durable goods (+8.2%).

  Government investment was up 6.1% in 2007, a modest slowdown in growth from the 7.7% expansion registered during the previous year. Expenditures on goods and services by local, provincial and federal levels of government were up 4.4% and marked the largest increase recorded since 2001 (+4.8%).

  A downturn in investment in non-residential structures (-2.2%) put the brakes on growth in business investment in 2007. Real growth in machinery & equipment (+7.2%) and residential structures (+3.5%) investment had also slowed

Report

Living Arrangements of Seniors in British Columbia

Did you know...

Jackpot! Even if they won the lottery most Canadians (53%) say that they would continue to work. Only about one-third (35%) would quit or retire, while others would change jobs.

Data Source: Ipsos Canada

considerably from the rapid pace set back in the early part of the decade. Overall, business investment rose 2.9% in 2007 compared to the 10.0% increase observed a year earlier. Final domestic demand, measuring total spending on goods and services from consumers, government and businesses within the province, increased 4.9% last year.

British Columbia's trade deficit continued to widen in 2007, as imports rose while exports slumped. Total exports fell (-0.6%) for the first time since 2001 as total exports of goods and services bound for other countries were down 1.0%. Exports of goods to other provinces dropped 4.6%, offsetting a significant 4.7% increase in exports of services, leaving total exports to the rest of Canada virtually unchanged.

Imports continued to rise (+3.9%), albeit at a slower rate, in 2007 as goods imported from outside of the country jumped 6.7%, reflecting the strong demand for internationally produced consumer goods. Imports of goods from other provinces were off 2.0%. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **British Columbia's real GDP increased faster than the rate of population growth in 2007, yielding a 1.7% increase in real GDP per capita to $37,258.** Since 2002, BC's per capita real GDP has expanded faster than the national average. Canada-wide, real GDP per capita rose to $39,914 (+1.6%). Real per capita personal disposable income in the province increased 3.0% to $24,728, only slightly lower than the national figure ($24,965). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Year-over-year lumber production by sawmills in BC declined 20.5% to 2.56 million cubic meters in February.** Lumber production for the province has slid lower each month since November 2006 with double-digit decreases registered every month since August 2007. The downturn was more sharply felt by interior sawmills where production fell 21.4%, while coastal production was off 14.2%. Shipments of lumber were down 5.2% last year, while stocks fell 13.5%. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **An estimated 37,800 British Columbians received regular Employment Insurance benefits in February, down 0.7% (*seasonally adjusted*) from the previous month.** Compared with February 2007, the number of recipients of regular benefits has fallen 2.1%. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **BC's food services and drinking places industry saw revenues advance (+2.7%, *seasonally adjusted*) for the second consecutive month in February.** Higher sales at food service establishments offset a drop in business at drinking places. Nationally, total receipts were up 1.9% with Newfoundland (+6.1%), Nova Scotia (+3.9%) and PEI (+3.5%) recording the largest increases. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

Room Revenues

- **Room revenues continued on an upward trend in the first month of 2008, matching December's 0.9% increase (*seasonally adjusted*).** For the first time since June 2007, North Coast (+2.8%) led the province in growth. Returns at accommodations in Vancouver Island/Coast and Thompson/Okanagan (each at +2.5%) rebounded in January, while Mainland/Southwest (+1.8%) also posted gains. However, northern regions of the province recorded significant declines, including Northeast (-10.2%) and Nechako (-9.9%). In addition, Kootenay (-8.5%) experienced a decrease for the second straight month and revenues also fell in Cariboo (-2.2%). *Data Source: BC Stats*

The Nation

- **Canada's economy contracted 0.2% (*seasonally adjusted*) in February, with declines in gross domestic product (GDP) by wholesale trade (-1.4%) and manufacturing (-0.7%) accounting for most of the decrease.** Energy sector GDP fell 0.9% while value added from mining edged higher (+0.1%). Retail activity slipped 0.6% as a result of lower volumes at pharmacies, clothing stores and used car dealerships. Construction GDP increased 0.2%, an increase in activity over the 0.1% increase registered in January.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Infoline Report

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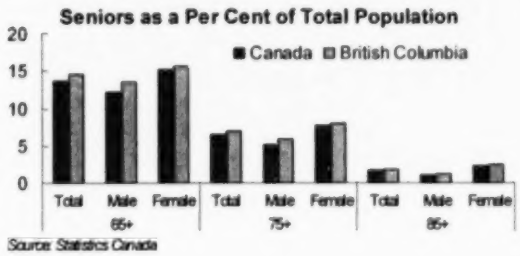
Originally published in
2006 *Census Fast Facts* Issue 2006-06

Living Arrangements of Seniors in BC

The Senior Population

In 2006, the number of seniors aged 65 and over grew to 14.6 per cent of BC's population, up from 13.6 per cent in 2001. Seniors made up a significant portion of the population across the country, with Saskatchewan having the highest proportion (15.4%) of its population 65 years and over. Among the provinces, Alberta had the smallest percentage of seniors (10.7 per cent of its population), but all three territories were lower, with Nunavut showing only 2.7 per cent of its population aged 65 and over. For Canada as a whole, seniors represented 13.7 per cent of the national population in 2006.

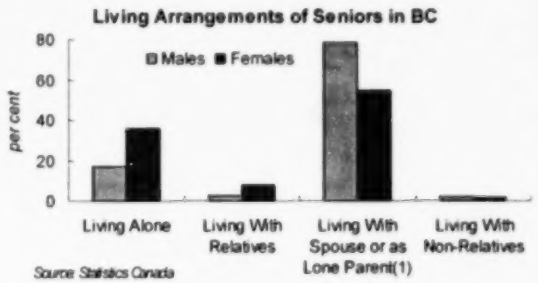


While women comprised just over half (51%) of BC's total population, they represented 55% of seniors (65 years and over), and two-thirds (66%) of those aged 85 and over.

Living Arrangements of Seniors

Just over one-third (35.9%) of females aged 65 and over lived alone in 2006, compared to just 17.4% of men in the same age group. For those aged 85 years and over this jumped to 58.8% for females and 30.6% for males. While men (78.2%) were more likely to be living with a spouse (legally married or common-law) or as a lone parent 1 than women (54.4%), women (8.0%) were much more likely to be living with relatives (other than a spouse or a child) than their male counterparts (2.6%). Men (1.9%) and women (1.8%) were relatively equal when it came to living with non-relatives.

Compared to five years ago, there were relatively less (27.3% in 2006 compared to 28.5% in 2001) seniors living alone and a slightly higher percentage (65.4% compared to 64.3%) living with a spouse or as a lone parent.[1]

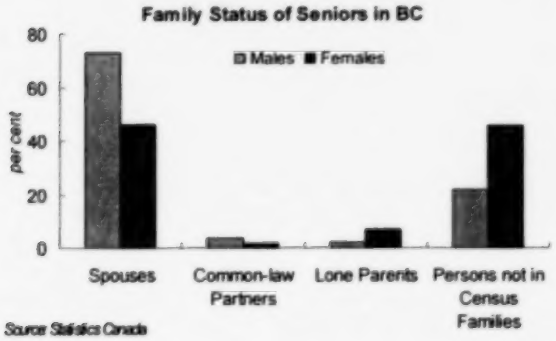


Family Status of Seniors

For the population aged 65 and over, a higher percentage of men (72.7%) than women (46.1%) were married, and more men (3.5%) than women (1.6%) were living common-law. However, the percentage of women (6.6%) living as a lone parent was more than three times that of men (2.0%). Women (45.5%) were more than twice as likely as men (21.7%) to not belong to a census family. (A member of a census family must be a spouse, common-law partner,

[1] Statistics Canada refers to a single parent living with one or more of their children as a lone parent, regardless of the age of their child(ren). The child must not be living with a spouse, common-law partner or one or more of their own children. A lone parent can also be living with their grandchild(ren), provided the grandchild is not living with a spouse, common-law partner or one or more of their own children, and their parents are not present.

lone parent, or child living in the same dwelling.) Senior women (0.2%) were also twice as likely as men (0.1%) to be a child in a census family (living with one or both of their parents).



There were slight changes compared to five years ago, with a smaller percentage of seniors aged 65 and over (34.5% in 2006 versus 35.6% in 2001) living as non-family persons. Compared to 2001, more seniors were living as spouses and common-law partners.

However, relatively fewer men (72.7% in 2006 compared to 73.2% in 2001) were living as a spouse than five years ago, although living as a common-law partner (3.5% in 2006 compared to 2.9% in 2001) appears to have become more attractive to seniors.

Seniors Living in Collective Dwellings

Almost 6% of BC's seniors aged 65 and over lived in a collective dwelling in 2006. Collective dwellings include health care and related facilities, correctional and penal institutions, shelters, group homes, rooming houses, hotels/motels, religious establishments and colonies. That figure jumped to 10.4% for those aged 75 and over (12.7% of women and 7.0% of men).

Of those aged 65 and over living in a collective dwelling, 94.4% lived in a health care facility. (Health care facilities include general hospitals and other hospitals and related institutions, facilities for persons with a disability, nursing homes, residences for senior citizens, and chronic and long-term care and related facilities, homes and treatment centres for children with psychiatric disorders or developmental disabilities.) By 75 years and over, 98% of those living in a collective dwelling were living in a health care facility. This represented 10.2% of the total population aged 75 and over (29,075 people) and 6.7% of men and 12.6% of women. The number of women (21,140) aged 75 and over living in a health care facility in 2006 was nearly triple that of men (7,935).

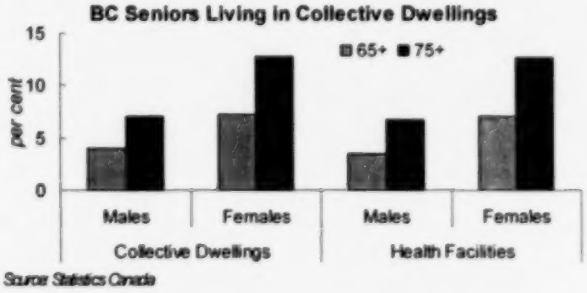


Table 1: Canada's Seniors Population, 2006

		Total - All Ages	65 years and over		75 years and over		85 years and over		Median Age
		Number	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	
Canada	Both Sexes	31,612,895	4,335,245	13.7	2,046,885	6.5	520,605	1.6	39.5
	Male	15,475,970	1,887,095	12.2	799,825	5.2	161,920	1.0	38.6
	Female	16,136,930	2,448,155	15.2	1,247,060	7.7	358,685	2.2	40.4
Newfoundland & Labrador	Both Sexes	505,465	70,260	13.9	30,575	6.0	7,645	1.5	41.7
	Male	245,730	31,595	12.9	12,130	4.9	2,320	0.9	41.3
	Female	259,735	38,670	14.9	18,450	7.1	5,330	2.1	42.1
Prince Edward Island	Both Sexes	135,850	20,185	14.9	9,375	6.9	2,690	2.0	40.8
	Male	65,595	8,760	13.4	3,545	5.4	765	1.2	39.9
	Female	70,255	11,425	16.3	5,825	8.3	1,920	2.7	41.6
Nova Scotia	Both Sexes	913,460	138,220	15.1	64,920	7.1	18,610	2.0	41.8
	Male	439,830	59,415	13.5	24,450	5.6	5,565	1.3	41.1
	Female	473,630	78,800	16.6	40,470	8.5	13,050	2.8	42.5
New Brunswick	Both Sexes	729,995	107,635	14.7	50,790	7.0	14,105	1.9	41.5
	Male	355,500	46,495	13.1	19,305	5.4	4,255	1.2	40.7
	Female	374,495	61,150	16.3	31,490	8.4	9,850	2.6	42.3
Quebec	Both Sexes	7,546,130	1,080,295	14.3	496,585	6.6	119,285	1.6	41.0
	Male	3,687,695	456,370	12.4	184,260	5.0	33,700	0.9	39.9
	Female	3,858,435	623,915	16.2	312,320	8.1	85,585	2.2	41.9
Ontario	Both Sexes	12,160,285	1,649,180	13.6	780,990	6.4	191,810	1.6	39.0
	Male	5,930,705	717,520	12.1	307,375	5.2	60,555	1.0	38.1
	Female	6,229,580	931,660	15.0	473,615	7.6	131,260	2.1	39.9
Manitoba	Both Sexes	1,148,400	161,885	14.1	82,955	7.2	23,910	2.1	38.1
	Male	563,275	69,255	12.3	31,825	5.6	7,500	1.3	37.0
	Female	585,125	92,625	15.8	51,130	8.7	16,410	2.8	39.3
Saskatchewan	Both Sexes	968,155	149,300	15.4	78,415	8.1	23,820	2.5	38.7
	Male	475,235	65,070	13.7	31,180	6.6	7,655	1.6	37.5
	Female	492,920	84,240	17.1	47,240	9.6	16,165	3.3	39.8
Alberta	Both Sexes	3,290,350	353,420	10.7	164,090	5.0	42,295	1.3	36.0
	Male	1,646,795	158,535	9.6	66,685	4.0	13,755	0.8	35.4
	Female	1,643,550	194,875	11.9	97,395	5.9	28,535	1.7	36.7
British Columbia	Both Sexes	4,113,485	599,815	14.6	286,415	7.0	76,050	1.8	40.8
	Male	2,013,985	271,470	13.5	118,220	5.9	25,690	1.3	40.0
	Female	2,099,500	328,335	15.6	168,190	8.0	50,360	2.4	41.5
Yukon Territory	Both Sexes	30,370	2,290	7.5	815	2.7	180	0.6	38.4
	Male	15,280	1,200	7.9	390	2.6	70	0.5	38.8
	Female	15,090	1,085	7.2	420	2.8	110	0.7	38.1
Northwest Territories	Both Sexes	41,460	1,980	4.8	745	1.8	165	0.4	31.2
	Male	21,225	990	4.7	355	1.7	80	0.4	31.7
	Female	20,235	995	4.9	390	1.9	85	0.4	30.8
Nunavut	Both Sexes	29,475	805	2.7	225	0.8	45	0.2	23.1
	Male	15,110	440	2.9	120	0.8	25	0.2	23.3
	Female	14,365	375	2.6	110	0.8	25	0.2	23.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-551-XCB2006005

Prepared by: BC Stats

Table 2: Living Arrangements of Seniors in British Columbia, 2006

	Population	Living with Spouse* or as Lone Parent [1]		Living with Relatives**		Living With Non-Relatives		Living alone	
	Number	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
65 years and over	566,135	370,010	65.4	31,045	5.5	10,325	1.8	154,750	27.3
Male	261,450	204,395	78.2	6,695	2.6	4,840	1.9	45,520	17.4
Female	304,685	165,620	54.4	24,350	8.0	5,480	1.8	109,230	35.9
75 years and over	257,555	142,160	55.2	18,500	7.2	4,375	1.7	92,525	35.9
Male	110,840	81,260	73.3	3,805	3.4	1,990	1.8	23,780	21.5
Female	146,715	60,900	41.5	14,685	10.0	2,380	1.6	68,745	46.9
85 years and over	58,685	22,600	38.5	6,560	11.2	1,025	1.7	28,490	48.5
Male	21,340	13,000	60.9	1,370	6.4	425	2.0	6,540	30.6
Female	37,345	9,600	25.7	5,190	13.9	600	1.6	21,950	58.8

** includes common-law spouse* *** includes living with parent(s)*

[1] *Statistics Canada refers to a single parent living with one or more of their children as a* ***lone parent,*** *regardless of the age of their child(ren) The child must not be living with a spouse, common-law partner or one or more of their own children.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-553-XCB2006018 Prepared by: BC Stats

Table 3: Census Family* Status of Seniors in British Columbia, 2006

	65 years and over		75 years and over		85 years and over	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Both Sexes: Total - Census Family Status	566,135	100.0	257,555	100.0	58,685	100.0
Spouses	330,600	58.4	122,910	47.7	17,380	29.6
Common-law partners	13,970	2.5	3,990	1.5	415	0.7
Lone Parent [1]	25,440	4.5	15,265	5.9	4,810	8.2
Children in census families	835	0.1	50	0.0	0	0.0
Persons not in census families	195,285	34.5	115,345	44.8	36,080	61.5
Males: Total - Census Family Status	261,450	100.0	110,840	100.0	21,335	100.0
Spouses	190,055	72.7	75,445	68.1	11,730	55.0
Common-law partners	9,140	3.5	2,760	2.5	255	1.2
Lone Parent [1]	5,200	2.0	3,050	2.8	1,015	4.8
Children in census families	300	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Persons not in census families	56,750	21.7	29,575	26.7	8,340	39.1
Females: Total - Census Family Status	304,690	100.0	146,715	100.0	37,345	100.0
Spouses	140,545	46.1	47,455	32.3	5,650	15.1
Common-law partners	4,835	1.6	1,230	0.8	160	0.4
Lone Parent [1]	20,245	6.6	12,215	8.3	3,795	10.2
Children in census families	530	0.2	45	0.0	0	0.0
Persons not in census families	138,535	45.5	85,765	58.5	27,745	74.3

* *A census family is composed of a married couple or two persons living common-law, with or without children, or of a lone parent living with at least one child (regardless of the age of the child) in the same dwelling. A person can be a spouse, a common-law partner, a lone parent, a child or a person not in a census family.*

[1] *Statistics Canada refers to a single parent living with one or more of their children as a* ***lone parent,*** *regardless of the age of their child(ren) The child must not be living with a spouse, common-law partner or one or more of their own children.*

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-553-XCB2006014 Prepared by: BC Stats

Table 4: British Columbia Seniors Living in Collective Dwellings, 2006

	All Ages			65 Years and Over		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total Population	4,113,485	2,013,985	2,099,495	599,815	271,470	328,335
Population Living in Collective Dwellings	58,990	26,275	32,715	34,485	10,795	23,685
Per cent of Total Population	*1.4*	*1.3*	*1.6*	*5.7*	*4.0*	*7.2*
Health care and related facilities	39,980	13,735	26,250	32,565	9,555	23,010
Per cent of Total Population	*1.0*	*0.7*	*1.3*	*5.4*	*3.5*	*7.0*
Per cent of Population in Collec. Dwell.	*67.8*	*52.3*	*80.2*	*94.4*	*88.5*	*97.2*
Correctional and penal institutions	2,385	2,265	120	20	15	-
Shelters	2,215	1,485	730	60	50	20
Group homes for children and youth	160	90	75	-	-	-
Service collective dwellings	11,430	6,980	4,450	1,515	995	525
Religious establishments	375	180	200	135	70	60
Hutterite colonies	475	240	235	10	5	-
Other	1,965	1,305	660	180	105	70

	75 Years and Over		
	Total	Males	Females
Total Population	286,415	118,220	168,190
Population Living in Collective Dwellings	29,680	8,320	21,360
Per cent of Total Population	*10.4*	*7.0*	*12.7*
Health care and related facilities	29,075	7,935	21,140
Per cent of Total Population	*10.2*	*6.7*	*12.6*
Per cent of Population in Collec. Dwell.	*98.0*	*95.4*	*99.0*
Correctional and penal institutions	5	-	-
Shelters	25	15	15
Group homes for children and youth	-	-	-
Service collective dwellings	470	310	160
Religious establishments	65	40	25
Hutterite colonies	5	5	-
Other	40	15	25

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-554-XCB2006054 and 97-551-XCB2006005 Prepared by: BC Stats

New Workshop

Statistics Canada Summer Data Institute

The Summer Data Institute is a 2-day hands-on data analysis workshop conducted in a computer-equipped classroom. Statistical software is used to produce quantitative measures on data from a standard Statistics Canada public use microdata file. While some time is given to discussion of the conceptual basis, methodology and theoretical applications of the statistics, the emphasis in this workshop is on exercises using the software to produce and interpret statistics from the microdata file to address practical research questions.

Statistical techniques covered in the workshop include:

- Frequency distributions and graphing techniques
- Measures of central tendency and dispersion
- Cross-tabulations and contingency tables
- Correlations
- Simple and multiple regressions

The workshop is appropriate for beginner to intermediate level analysts in the public and private sectors, as well as members of the academic community interested in learning how to use data to answer "real world" questions.

The Summer Data Institute is being offered in SPSS-equipped computer classrooms at the University of Victoria and Camosun College. Statistics Canada's General Social Survey Cycle 19 public use microdata file provides the data to be used in the workshop, which is led by an experienced Statistics Canada course instructor.

Register early, Space is limited. Price: $499 + GST = $523.95.

University of Victoria
Human & Social Development Building
Lab Facility HSD A170
May 6-7, 2008
8:30 am—4:30 pm

Camosun College, Lansdowne Campus
Ewing Building, Room 112
3100 Foul Bay Road
June 3-4, 2008
8:30 am – 4:30 pm

Other course offering:
A 1-day GIS workshop is offered at Camosun College on June 5, 2008. For more information visit: www.camosun.ca/ce/registrar.

REGISTRATION

☐ University of Victoria or ☐ Camosun College

Name: _____

Organization: _____

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City: _____ Postal Code: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

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Visa___ M/C___ Amex__ Cheque__ Amount (incl. GST): _____

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Signature: _____

Fed. Govt: Dept#: _____ Org#: _____ Ref#: _____

Refund Policy—Registrations are guaranteed once payment is received. Fees will be refunded, less $75 administration charge, if written notice is received at least 3 business days prior to the workshop. Substitutions are permitted at any time. Group rates are also available.

Return form with payment to:
Workshop Registrar
Statistics Canada
Suite 574, 220—4th Ave. SE
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Tel: (403) 292-6677
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Canada

Infoline

May 2, 2008
Issue 08-18

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also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca

BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Jan 1/08	% change on one year ago
BC	4,414.0	1.5
Canada	33,143.6	1.1
GDP and INCOME (Revised Apr 28)		
(BC - at market prices)	2007	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	190,214	5.5
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	163,200	3.1
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita)*	37,258	1.7
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	24,728	3.0
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Feb	3,342	-0.2
Merchandise Exports - Feb	2,552	8.2
Retail Sales - Feb	4,744	-1.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on one year ago	12-month avg % change
(all items - Mar 2008)		
BC	1.2	1.4
Vancouver	1.5	1.7
Victoria	0.6	0.8
Canada	1.4	2.1
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)	Mar '08	% change on prev. month
(seasonally adjusted)		
Labour Force - BC	2,422	0.8
Employed - BC	2,318	0.6
Unemployed - BC	104	5.1
		Feb '08
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	4.3	4.1
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	6.0	5.8
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Apr 30/08	May 2/07
Prime Business Rate	4.75	6.00
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	6.95	6.60
- 5 year	6.99	6.64
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Apr 30/08	May 2/07
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0095	1.1087
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9929	0.9020
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE	Mar '08	% change on one year ago
(industrial aggregate - dollars)		
BC	761.02	2.4
Canada	767.70	4.4

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

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Released this week by BC Stats

- Business Indicators, April 2008
- Current Statistics, April 2008
- 2006 Census: Thursday, May 1
  Income, Earnings, Shelter Costs

Next week

- Tourism Sector Monitor, April 2008
- Quarterly Regional Statistics, 1st Quarter 2008
- Labour Force Statistics, April 2008
- Earnings & Employment Trends, April 2008

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